

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
4 October 2001 (04.10.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/74029 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H04L 29/06,**
12/58

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/GB01/01331**

(22) International Filing Date: 26 March 2001 (26.03.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
00302425.4 24 March 2000 (24.03.2000) EP

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **BRITISH
TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED
COMPANY** [GB/GB]; 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A
7AJ (GB).

(72) Inventors; and

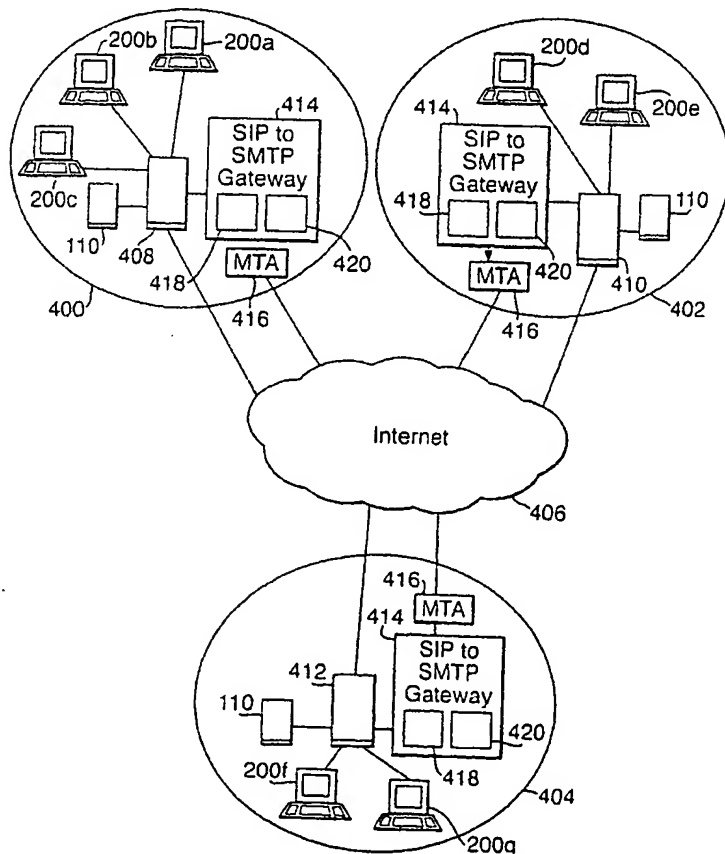
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **O'NEILL, Alan,**
William [GB/GB]; 2 Rachael's Court, Cemetery Road,
Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 2JR (GB). **CLARKE, Philip, Mar-**
tyn [GB/GB]; 8 Cromarty Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4
3EU (GB). **BAKER, Shaun, Stephen** [GB/CH]; Momm-
senstrasse 17, CH-8044 Zurich (CH). **BEAUCHAMPS,**
Caroline, Marcelle, Odette [FR/GB]; 30 Armingford
Crescent, Melbourn, Royston, Hertfordshire SG8 6NG
(GB). **FELTON, Paul, Jonathan** [GB/GB]; 44 Springland
Close, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5BZ (GB).

(74) Agent: **NASH, Roger, William;** BT Group Legal Ser-
vices, Intellectual Property Department, Holborn Centre,
8th floor, 120 Holborn, London EC1N 2TE (GB).

(81) Designated States (national): CA, JP, US.

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **PROCESSING NETWORK ADDRESS IDENTIFIERS**



(57) Abstract: The invention provides a method, data processing system and software for generating address identifier for use in a communications network. The method comprises the step of processing a first address identifier constructed in accordance with a first communications protocol; and the step of constructing a second address identifier, from said first identifier, in accordance with a second communications protocol. The first communications protocol may be protocol Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) and the second communications Session Initiation Protocol (SIP). The invention enables messages to be sent to a SIP URL derived from an SMTP email URL. In the event that the SIP URL is invalid, or unregistered the SIP message is diverted from a SIP defined destination URL address identifier to a corresponding SMTP defined destination URL address identifier for the same user or end system. In this way users may send SIP messages to SMTP address identifiers using the SMTP network protocol and infrastructure (416) and SMTP messages to SIP address identifiers using the SIP network protocol and infrastructure (408, 410, 412).



(84) **Designated States (regional):** European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR).

— *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*

Published:

— *with international search report*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

PROCESSING NETWORK ADDRESS IDENTIFIERS

This invention relates to a method of operating a communications network.

5 The Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) is an application-layer control protocol for creating, modifying and terminating sessions having one or more participants. These sessions include Internet multimedia conferences, Internet telephone calls and multimedia distribution. Members in a session can communicate via multicast or via a mesh of unicast relations, or a combination of these. SIP supports session
10 descriptions that allow participants to agree on a set of compatible media types. It also supports user mobility by proxying and redirecting requests to the user's current location. SIP is not tied to any particular conference control protocol. There is widespread interest in the protocol, especially for telephony-related applications. SIP was proposed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) group and is now a
15 proposed standard published as RFC 2543.

The entities used in SIP are user agents, proxy servers, redirect servers and location servers. A SIP user agent is an end-system that allows a user to participate in a session. A SIP user agent contains both a user agent client and a user agent server. A user agent client is used to initiate a session and a user agent server is used
20 to respond to request from a user agent client. A user is addressed using an email-like address identifier "user@host", where "user" is a user name or phone number and "host" is a domain name or numerical Internet Protocol (IP) address. SIP defines a number of request types, in particular INVITE, ACK, BYE, OPTIONS, CANCEL, and REGISTER. Responses to SIP messages indicate success or failure, distinguished by
25 status codes, 1xx (100 to 199) for progress updates, 2xx for success, 3xx for redirection, and higher numbers for failure. Each new SIP transaction has a unique call identifier (call ID), which identifies the session. If the session needs to be modified, e.g. for adding another media, the same call identifier is used as in the initial request, in order to indicate that this is a modification of an existing session.

30 The SIP user agent has two basic functions: listening for incoming SIP messages, and sending SIP messages upon user actions or incoming messages. The SIP user agent typically also starts appropriate applications according to the session that has been established. A SIP proxy server can relay SIP messages - it is possible

to use a domain name to find a SIP proxy server, for example using the Domain Name System (DNS), rather than knowing the IP address or name of the host. A SIP proxy can thereby also be used to hide the location of the user. A redirect server returns the location of the host rather than relaying the SIP message. Both redirect and proxy
5 servers accept registrations from users, in which the current location of the user is given. The user's location can be stored at a dedicated location server.

SIP is typically implemented by transmitting Internet Protocol (IP) packets. SIP is independent of the packet layer and only requires an unreliable datagram service, as it provides its own reliability mechanism. While SIP typically is used over
10 UDP or TCP, it could be used over frame relay, ATM AAL5 or X.25.

SIP is a text based protocol and is based to a certain extent (in terms of syntax) on the HTTP protocol. A typical message consists of a single request line, a number of header lines and a message body.

The request line indicates the type of the messages, the message destination
15 and the SIP version it complies with. The following is a typical example:

INVITE sip:Richard@bt.com SIP/2.0

A header line contains the name of the header type, followed by a semicolon and the contents as these are defined for the specific header. Consequently, each header type is used for a specific purpose (either to indicate some parameters or to
20 issue a request). The following are typical examples:

From: sip:Richard@bt.com

To: sip:Steve@bt.com

Subject: Official meeting

The message body may be of any content, although it usually has contents
25 formatted in accordance with the Session Description Protocol (SDP).

SIP URL address identifiers such as sip:Richard@bt.com are required for the exchange of SIP messages in a similar way that e-mail URL address identifiers are required for the exchange of electronic mail.

By using an e-mail type address it is possible to deliver a SIP message to a
30 SIP server that knows the location of the user or user agent server the message is intended for. The IP address of the SIP server having authority for the callee's address can be readily determined by DNS.

The above referenced proposed standard, RFC 2543, encourages implementers of SIP services to name SIP servers by appending the string 'sip.' to their domain name. It is further suggested that an implementation might derive an address for use in SIP communications from the intended recipient's e-mail address. The proposed method
5 of derivation is to add the prefix 'sip.' to the host part of the intended recipient's e-mail address (e-mail addresses normally being of the form 'user@host').

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of operating a network to provide communications in accordance with a first communications protocol, said method comprising:

10 receiving a base address identifier convertible by a first directory server associated with said network to an address for use in communications made in accordance with a second communications protocol;

derive, from said base address identifier, an amended address identifier convertible by a second directory server to an address for use in communications
15 made in accordance with said first communications protocol;

wherein at least part of said address identifiers is formed in accordance with a hierarchical addressing scheme, said part comprising a sequence of address identifier components, the position of a component in said sequence indicating the level of said component in said hierarchical addressing scheme;

20 said method being characterised in that said derivation involves introducing amended address components so that a plurality of base address identifiers convertible by said first directory server are converted to one or more amended address identifiers convertible by said second directory server.

In this way, it is possible to derive unique address identifiers for new
25 communications services to be provided over a newly implemented communications protocol from respective address identifiers provided for services associated with a fully implemented communications protocol. The above method provides for a new address space to be created for use with DNS or other address resolution systems for the provision of communication services associated with a newly available
30 communications protocol. The invention also provides for translation between address spaces. For instance, if a message is sent but not delivered to a user or location identified by an address identifier generated in accordance with the above method, the address identifier can be resolved back to its respective original address identifier

and the message sent to the location associated with that original address by means of a service available over the first communications protocol. In this respect, address resolution is readily achievable since the respective first and second address identifiers are directly derivable from one another. This avoids the usual requirement

5 of providing and maintaining of a costly address database for mapping respective first and second address identifiers. Another advantage of the above method is that the address space is readily scalable. For instance, by using the domain name hierarchy associated with the first communications protocol a new domain name hierarchy can be created and integrated, if appropriate, with DNS. A further advantage of the above

10 method is that users can readily address messages etc, for transmission over one communications protocol using an address identifier associated with another communication protocol. The ability to make use of the address space associated with a widely implemented communications protocol is very important when, say, new services are to be introduced using a new protocol. For example, a user may

15 address a message to another user using a new address identifier derived from a known identifier regardless of whether the user is aware of the recipient's address identifier for the newly introduced protocol or whether the recipient has indeed been allocated a new address identifier or is capable of receiving the message over the new protocol. The user sending the message only requires knowledge of the

20 recipient's address identifier associated with the widely implemented protocol.

In contrast to the RFC 2543 proposal of adding an address component at the lowest level of the domain name hierarchy, the present invention provides address components at a higher level than the lowest level component in the known e-mail address. The entries in the directory can be concentrated in the directory server

25 associated with the level of the hierarchy that corresponds to the added address component. Where, as is normally the case, there are a plurality of instances of address components below the added address component, this enables the directory service for the first communications service to be provided by a single directory server rather than a plurality of directory servers.

30 Preferably, at least one of said one or more address components is positioned in said sequence such that in said amended address identifier, said one or more added address components are associated with higher positions in said hierarchy than the address components derived from said base address identifier.

This has the advantage that all directory enquiries can be handled by a directory server under the control of a party introducing said first communications service.

In some embodiments, the base address identifier components are removed
5 and replaced by amended address identifier components. However, in preferred embodiments, one or more base address components are maintained in said amended address identifier. This allows address hierarchies which have evolved in relation to the base address identifier to be re-used in the provision of the second communications protocol.

10 If all the components of the base address identifier are maintained in the amended address identifier, then this gives the advantage that an address (e.g. an e-mail address) which is known to be unique in relation to the second communications protocol is also known to be unique in relation to the first communications protocol. In addition, the base address identifier can be re-created from the amended address
15 identifier, thus allowing the second directory server to revert to the second communications protocol if desired and forward a message intended to be sent in accordance with the first communications protocol in accordance with the second communications protocol instead. This allows, for example, the second directory server, on receiving a SIP message for which it is unable to provide an address, to
20 instead send an e-mail to the intended recipient indicated that it has been unable to provide a SIP connection through to the recipient.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of generating address identifiers for use in a communications network; said method comprising the steps of:-

25 processing a first address identifier constructed in accordance with a first communications protocol; and,

constructing a second address identifier, from said first identifier, in accordance with a second communications protocol.

30 Preferably, said first identifier is processed in accordance with a pre-determined set of rules to provide said second identifier.

Conveniently, said first identifier comprises at least one address component and said second identifier comprises at least one address component of said first

identifier. In this way address components can be common to both first and second address identifiers.

In preferred embodiments, said second identifier includes each address component of said first identifier. This simplifies address translation and allows users
5 to intuitively derive one address identifier from the other identifier. This enhances the integration of services provided over a newly introduced communications protocol with services provided over an existing communications protocol.

Preferably, said step of constructing said second identifier comprises the step of adding one or more address components to said first identifier. This enhances the
10 above mentioned advantages.

Conveniently, said method comprises the steps of adding at least one prefix address component and at least one suffix address component to said first identifier. This provides for the addition of at least two further distinguishing address components.

15 In preferred embodiments, said prefix address component is representative of the second communications protocol and said suffix component is representative of a network domain associated with said second network communications protocol. This allows users to identify the communications protocol that is associated with the newly generated address identifier and the network domain authority for that address
20 identifier.

Preferably, said second communications protocol is an application layer control protocol. This provides for the implementation of user applications and new communications services over said communications protocol.

Conveniently, the control protocol conforms to Session Initiation Protocol.
25 Thus SIP messages can be addressed to an existing address identifier, for example and e-mail address identifier constructed in accordance with Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), and translated to a corresponding SIP address identifier for transmission to a SIP user agent server regardless of whether the SIP address identifier is known to the user. Thus, the present invention enables messages to be
30 readily diverted from a SIP defined destination URL address identifier to a corresponding SMTP defined destination URL address identifier for the same user or end system. In this way users may send SIP messages to SMTP address identifiers

using the SMTP network protocol and infrastructure and SMTP messages to SIP address identifiers using the SIP network protocol and infrastructure.

In preferred embodiments, a software program is arranged to implement the method according to the above-described aspect of the invention.

5 According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a system for generating address identifiers for use in a communications network; said system comprising:-

a processor for processing a first address identifier constructed in accordance with a first communications protocol; and,

10 an address identifier constructor for constructing a second address identifier, from said first identifier, in accordance with a second communications protocol.

The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1a is a schematic representation of a typical SIP message signalling
15 sequence in a network comprising a SIP re-direct server;

Figure 1b is a schematic representation of a typical SIP message signalling sequence in a network comprising a SIP proxy server;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a SIP user agent;

Figure 3 is a block diagram of a SIP user agent graphical user interface;

20 Figure 4 is a schematic representation of a communications network comprising a plurality of SIP enabled network domains; and,

Figure 5 is a flow diagram of a method implemented in the communications network of Figure 4;

With reference to the drawings, typical signalling sequences are shown in
25 Figures 1a and 1b between two user agents 100 and 102 connected over a communications network using a SIP redirect server 106 (Figure 1a), and a SIP proxy server 108 (Figure 1b). In both arrangements a SIP location server 110 is connected to the respective SIP network server for address resolution.

In Figure 1a, user agent 100 sends a SIP Invite message 112 to user agent
30 102. The Invite message is received at and processed by the re-direct server 106 to determine the network location of user agent 102. The re-direct server sends a location query 114 to the location server 110. The location server determines the current network location of user agent 102 and sends this information to the re-direct

server in a message 116 for transmission to the user agent 100 in a message 118. User agent 100 then sends an Invite message 120 to user agent 102, either directly or via other SIP re-direct or proxy servers, which then responds by sending an acceptance message 122 to the user agent 100. User agent 100 completes the
5 session or call set up procedure by sending an acknowledgement 124. Once the session has been set up information can be exchanged between the respective user agents.

In Figure 1b, user agent 100 sends a SIP Invite message 126 to user agent 102 as before but instead of being processed by a re-direct server the message is
10 processed by the network proxy server 108. The proxy server sends a location query 128 to the location server 110. The location server determines the current network location of the user agent 102 and sends this information back to the proxy server in a message 130. The proxy server then relays the Invite message to the user agent 102 by means of a message 132 which is processed by the user agent 102. A call
15 acceptance message 134 is then sent back to the proxy server which relays a corresponding message 136 to the user agent 100. The user agent 100 then sends an acknowledgement message 138 to the proxy server which similarly relays a corresponding message 140 to the user agent 102.

With reference now to Figure 2, a typical SIP user agent 200 comprises a
20 front end system in the form of a graphical user interface (GUI) 202, a SIP client program 204, a SIP server program 206, a media module 208, a network interface 210 a SIP address cache 212, a SIP URL address generator 214 and a SIP message processor 216.

A typical SIP GUI is shown in Figure 3. The GUI 202 comprises a plurality of
25 buttons 302 to 310 each of which represents a different SIP request method. Button 302 represents the SIP "INVITE" request for inviting a callee to a SIP session, button 304 represents the "OPTIONS" request for discovering the capabilities of the receiving terminal, button 306 represents the "BYE" request for terminating a call or a call request, button 308 represents the "CANCEL" request for terminating
30 incomplete call requests and button 310 represents the "REGISTER" request method for registering the current location of the user with a respective domain location database 110. The respective request methods are invoked by a user clicking the respective button, by mouse controlled cursor click or otherwise. The GUI further

comprises a text box 314 labelled "To: SIP URL" for user input, by keyboard entry or address book entry selection for example, of the SIP address identifier of an intended callee, that is to say the SIP destination message header field "To"; a text box 316 labelled "To: e-mail URL" for user input of the e-mail address identifier of the intended
5 callee; and, a text box 318 labelled "Title" for displaying title information to identify the session. A further text box 320 is provided for the input of other SIP message text including for example other SIP header types and text comprising the SIP message body. Text may be input into any one of the text boxes 314, 316, 318, 320 using known text processing means, for example, keyboard entry, selection from pull
10 down menus or cut and paste text processing applications.

The SIP message constructor is configured to process data entered into any one of the boxes 314, 316, 320, 320 and construct a SIP message including the relevant request type for transmission to an appropriate SIP network server. For example, the message constructor copies the text entered in the text box 314 to the
15 SIP message header type "To:" in the SIP message being constructed. Other header types are determined by the message constructor such as "Content-type:" and "Content length:" for example .

The user agent client program is configured to initiate a SIP session or "call" and the user agent server program is configured to respond to a call. In this regard
20 the user agent client program implements the SIP request methods Invite, Options, Bye, Cancel and Register, and the user agent server implements the methods Invite, Bye, Cancel and Ack methods. Messages are passed from the user agent client to the network interface 210 for transmission to the intended callee associated with the destination SIP URL address. SIP messages are received at the destination end by the
25 network interface and are processing by the user agent server. The media module 208 provides the necessary API's for sending system calls to appropriate media applications for processing different media types once a SIP session has been established.

When a user wishes to initiate a SIP session, the user interacts with the GUI
30 202 to construct a SIP Invite message including a destination SIP or e-mail address. Once all the necessary data has been input to the GUI, including the SIP header types and message body, the message processor constructs an appropriate SIP message for transmission to the callee. In the event that the callee's SIP URL address is unknown

to the user, the user inputs the callee's SMTP e-mail address in the text box 316. The e-mail address is then sent to the SIP URL generator 214.

The SIP URL generator 214 comprises a software program for generating a SIP URL address identifier from a respective SMTP e-mail address identifier for a
5 respective user.

The SIP URL generator is configured to process the e-mail address identifier, in accordance with a set of pre-determined rules, to generate a corresponding SIP URL address identifier for the callee. In one arrangement, the e-mail address is processed by the SIP URL generator which adds a prefix address component to the
10 existing e-mail address components "user@host" etc. The prefix address component identifies the communications protocol that the new URL is to be used with. In this embodiment "sip" is added as a prefix. A suffix address component is also added to identify a SIP domain name authority the newly generated SIP URL address identifier is to be identified with. In one example the SIP URL generator is configured to
15 process the SMTP e-mail address "alan.oneill@bt.com" to derive the SIP URL address identifier "sip:alan.oneill@bt.com.sipit.com", that is to say, to add the protocol prefix "sip" and the domain suffix "sipit.com" to the existing SMTP readable e-mail address "alan.oneill@bt.com". Thus, the SIP URL generator is configured to generate SIP URL address identifiers by processing a respective address identifier constructed in
20 accordance with the Internet e-mail communications protocol SMTP. In another example the SIP URL generator is configured to process the same SMTP e-mail address identifier to derive the SIP URL address identifier "sip:alan.oneill@bt.com.uk.sipit.com", that is to say a geographical identifier "uk" is additionally added to the SMTP e-mail address identifier. The additional geographic
25 identifier may assist scalability of the name space and hence network routing efficiency of the resulting SIP message, for example.

Referring now to Figure 4, a plurality of network domains 400, 402 and 404 are each connected to the Internet 406 by means of a respective SIP network server 408, 410 and 412. In the network of Figure 4 the SIP network servers are configured
30 for use both as SIP proxy and SIP re-direct servers. The SIP network servers provide access to and from the respective domains. Each network domain comprises a plurality of SIP user agents 200(a-g). SIP user agents 200a, 200b and 200c are connected to the network server 408 in the domain 400, SIP user agents 200d, and

200e are connected to the network server 410 in the domain 402, and SIP user agents 200f and 200g are connected to the network server 412 in the domain 404. Each SIP network server is connected to a respective location server 110 for SIP address resolution and an associated SIP to SMTP e-mail gateway 414. Each SMTP e-mail gateway is connected to a respective SMTP Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) 416 for relaying SMTP e-mail messages to respective destination SMTP MTA's over transport layer TCP connections.

Each SIP to SMTP e-mail gateway 414 comprises an SMTP e-mail address generator 418 and a message processor 420 which comprises an SMTP user agent.

10 The e-mail address generator comprises software for generating an SMTP address identifier from a SIP URL address identifier. In this regard the e-mail address generator is configured in a similar but reverse manner to the address generator 214. The e-mail address generator is configured to process the SIP URL destination address identifier of an out going SIP message to derive a corresponding SMTP e-mail address

15 identifier. The e-mail address generator processes the SIP URL address in accordance with the same pre-determined set of rules as the SIP address generator 214, but processes these rules in reverse order with respect to the address generator 214. For instance, in one embodiment a SIP message arriving at the SIP to SMTP e-mail gateway 414 is parsed to determine the destination SIP URL. The SIP URL is then

20 passed to the SIP to e-mail address generator 418. The remaining part of the SIP message is re-formatted by the message processor 420 into SMTP format suitable for transmission as an SMTP e-mail message.

In one embodiment the address generator 418 is programmed in accordance with the above set of rules, that is to say to remove the protocol identifier prefix

25 "sip" from the SIP URL address and to remove the sip domain suffix component "sipit.com". The address generator sends the re-formatted SMTP address identifier to the message processor where the newly derived SMTP address is added to the re-formatted message as the destination SMTP address for that message. The message processor adds the newly generated SMTP address to the SMTP "To:" header field of

30 a respective SMTP message. For example, the address generator 418 is programmed to derive the SMTP e-mail address identifier alan.oneill@bt.com from SIP URL "sip:alan.oneill@bt.com.sipit.com".

The message processor 420 constructs an appropriate SMTP message for transmission to the newly generated SMTP address according to the content of the respective SIP control message. For example, the SIP message payload, for example the SDP message component of the SIP message, is added as text to the respective
5 SMTP message body for transmission to the respective destination SMTP address. In the example described with reference to Figure 3, the SDP text shown in box 320 is processed and added as text to the SMTP message payload by the message processor 420.

With reference now to the flow diagram of Figure 5, a user initiates a SIP
10 session in step 500 by interaction with the GUI 202 of a SIP user agent 200. A data entry for each of the required data types is input by the user including a destination SIP address in box 314 or, in the absence of a known SIP URL for the intended recipient, an SMTP e-mail address that is known to be allocated to the recipient in box 316. Data relating to the SIP message is processed into SIP format by the SIP
15 message processor 216 and is then submitted to the user agent client 204 by the user selecting the Invite button 302 by mouse click or other data input command. The user agent client determines in step 502 whether a SIP URL address has been provided or an SMTP e-mail address. If a SIP URL has been provided processing proceeds to step 508. However, if an SMTP e-mail address identifier has been
20 provided the user agent client sends the e-mail address to the address generator 214 for processing to a respective SIP URL address identifier in step 504. A respective SIP URL is generated in accordance with the above described method. In step 506 the newly derived SIP URL address is added to the SIP destination header type "To:" following the INVITE request type of the SIP message.

25 The SIP message is transmitted to the appropriate local SIP network server 408, 410 or 412 in step 508 to be relayed or re-directed to a network server associated with the destination SIP URL address. The network server that receives the SIP message queries its associated location database 110 in step 510, using DNS or other address resolution means, to determine the network server the SIP message
30 should be transmitted to. In step 512 a network server having authority for the domain for the destination SIP URL determines whether the destination SIP URL address is a valid network address, that is to say, whether the SIP URL address has been allocated by the domain authority to a SIP user. The SIP URL destination

address is a valid network address if it can be resolved by a location database using DNS or other resolution means to a respective numerical IP address, for example. In this respect address resolution may involve querying other location databases associated with other network SIP servers or SIP domains in a similar way that DNS
5 resolves numerical IP addresses. In step 514, if the destination SIP URL address is valid, that is to say it has been allocated to a respective user and can be resolved, the location server returns the IP address of the next SIP server that is configured to relay or re-direct the message or if appropriate the IP address of the end system currently associated with the destination SIP URL. The SIP message is sent to the next SIP
10 network server or destination end system in step 516. If the SIP URL is invalid, that is to say it has not been allocated by the appropriate domain authority for use in the network, an appropriate SIP network server transmits the SIP message to an associated SIP to SMTP e-mail gateway in step 516. The destination SIP URL may be invalid for instance because it was automatically generated from a known e-mail
15 address identifier in step 504 and no corresponding SIP address exists. Under these circumstances the message processor 420 re-formats the SIP message to an SMTP message for communication over the Internet 406 in accordance with SMTP in step 518. In step 520 the destination SIP URL address is processed by the address generator 418 in step 520 to derive the SMTP e-mail address encapsulated within the
20 SIP URL address. Additional information and data is added to the re-formatted SMTP e-mail message in step 522 including, for example the text:-

25 "You were called by SIP user <sender's SIP URL and associated data> at
<time, date> with message <SIP message body content (SDP) > but
you were not found in the SIP registration system. You can register at
<http hyperlink> where you can download a SIP client."

or,

30 "You were called by SIP user <sender's SIP URL and associated data> at
<time, date> with message <SIP message body content (SDP)> but you
were not found in the SIP registration system. You can register using the

attached http form <http registration form with mailto: URI address>. A SIP client <SIP client executable code> is attached."

The SMTP message is sent to an associated mail transfer agent 416 in step 5 524 for transmission to the e-mail address derived in step 520 using the SMTP network protocol. In step 526 the sender is informed by the SIP server that the destination SIP URL was not valid and that the message was instead re-formatted according to SMTP and sent to the SMTP e-mail address derived in step 520.

It will be seen that the other embodiments of the present invention could be 10 readily implemented by the skilled person, for instance instead of the SIP message being diverted to a SIP to e-mail gateway in the event that the destination SIP URL address is invalid, a SIP message could be readily diverted to a SIP to e-mail gateway if the user or the end system associated with the user was unavailable or unwilling to receive SIP messages at the time of message transmission. In one embodiment, the 15 respective SIP server selects an appropriate message from an associated message library (not shown) for inclusion with the original SIP message in step 522. The message library includes a respective delivery failure message for each SIP message delivery failure mode, including for example, destination SIP user agent unavailable, user unavailable, network connection failure, user unwilling to join SIP session or user 20 unwilling to join designated sessions, user will be available at <time, date>, etc.

It will also be seen that in other embodiments the SIP to e-mail gateway 414 could be readily implemented in other network devices such as a respective network SIP server or a SIP user agent.

CLAIMS

1. A method of operating a network to provide communications in accordance with a first communications protocol, said method comprising:
- 5 receiving a base address identifier convertible by a first directory server associated with said network to an address for use in communications made in accordance with a second communications protocol;
- derive, from said base address identifier, an amended address identifier convertible by a second directory server to an address for use in communications
- 10 made in accordance with said first communications protocol;
- wherein at least part of said address identifiers is formed in accordance with a hierarchical addressing scheme, said part comprising a sequence of address identifier components, the position of a component in said sequence indicating the level of said component in said hierarchical addressing scheme;
- 15 said method being characterised in that said derivation involves providing amended address components so that a plurality of base address identifiers convertible by said first directory server are converted to one or more amended address identifiers convertible by said second directory server.
- 20 2. A method according to claim 1 wherein at least one of said one or more address components is positioned in said sequence such that in said amended address identifier, said one or more added address components are associated with higher positions in said hierarchy than the address components derived from said base address identifier.
- 25 3. A method according to claim 1 in which one or more of said base address identifier components are maintained in said amended address identifier.
4. A method according to claim 3 in which all of said base address identifier
- 30 components are maintained in said amended address identifier.

1/6

Fig. 1a.

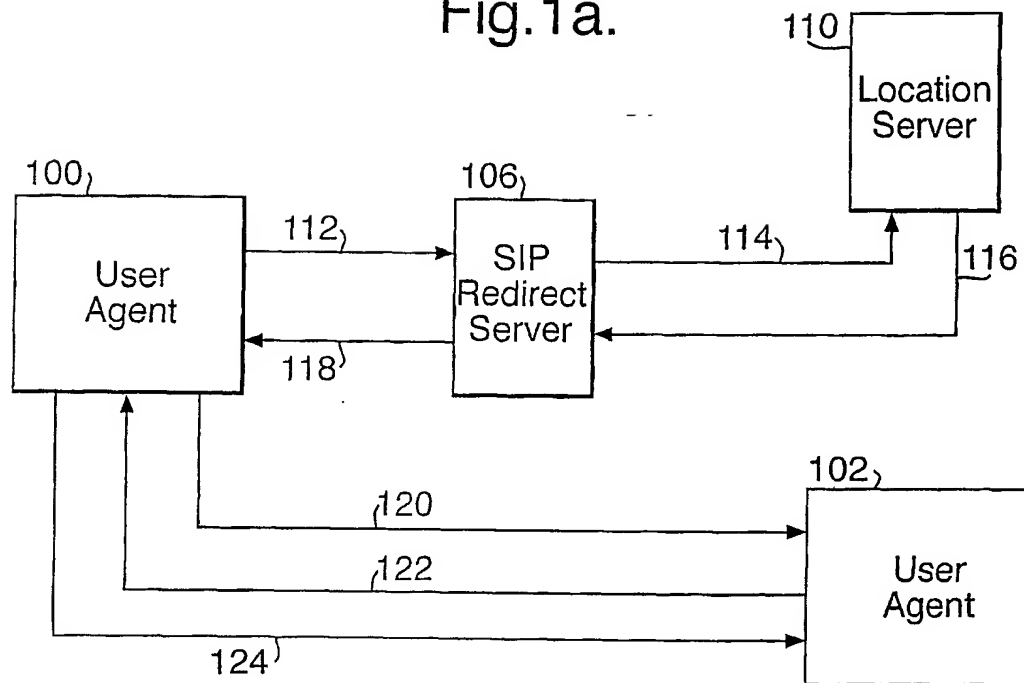
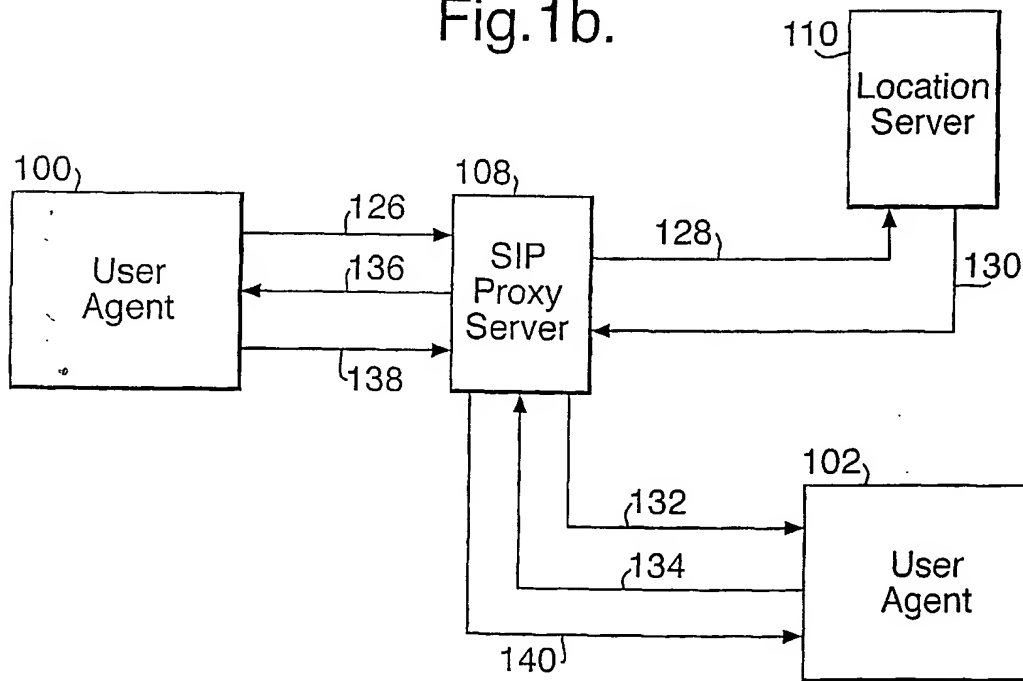
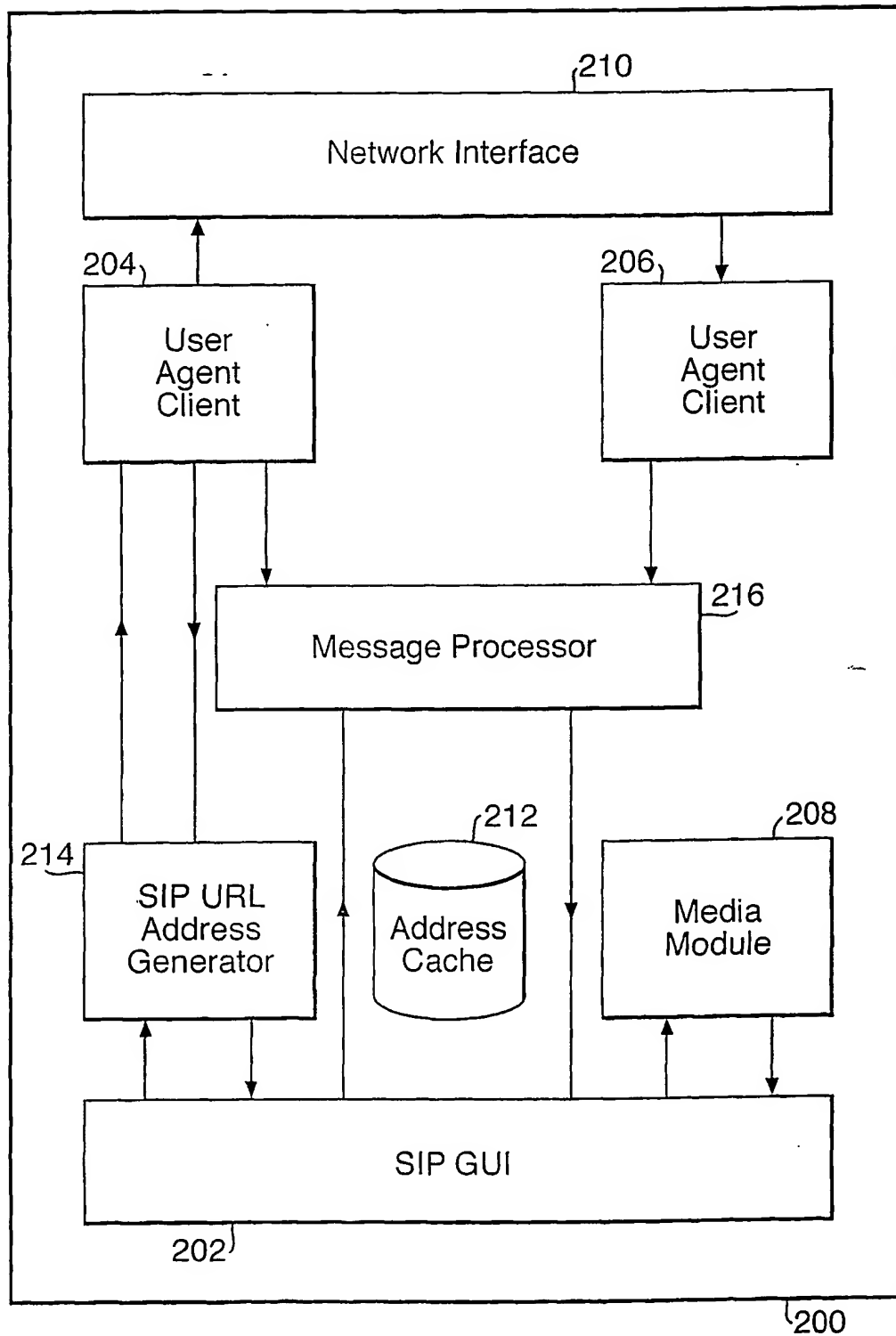


Fig. 1b.



2/6

Fig.2.



3/6

Fig.3.

302	304	306	308	310	
INV	OPT	BYE	CAN	REG	

TO: SIP URL

314

TO: E-MAIL URL

316

TITLE:

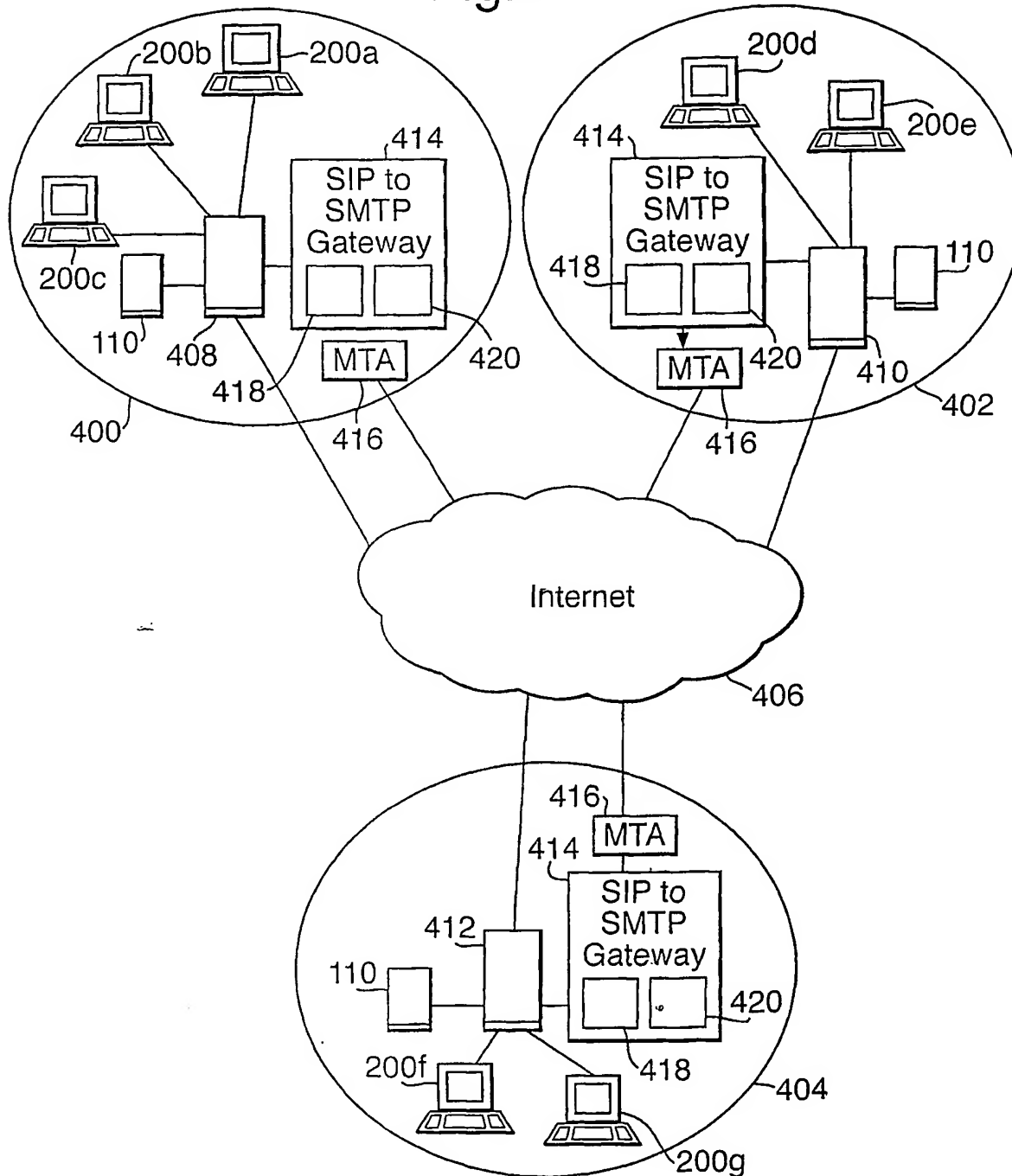
318

v = 2.0
o = mark
s = Intellectual property abstracts
u = <http://www.bt.com/patents/abstracts>
e = mark.r.shelley@bt.com
c = IN 1P4 123.456.789. 1

320

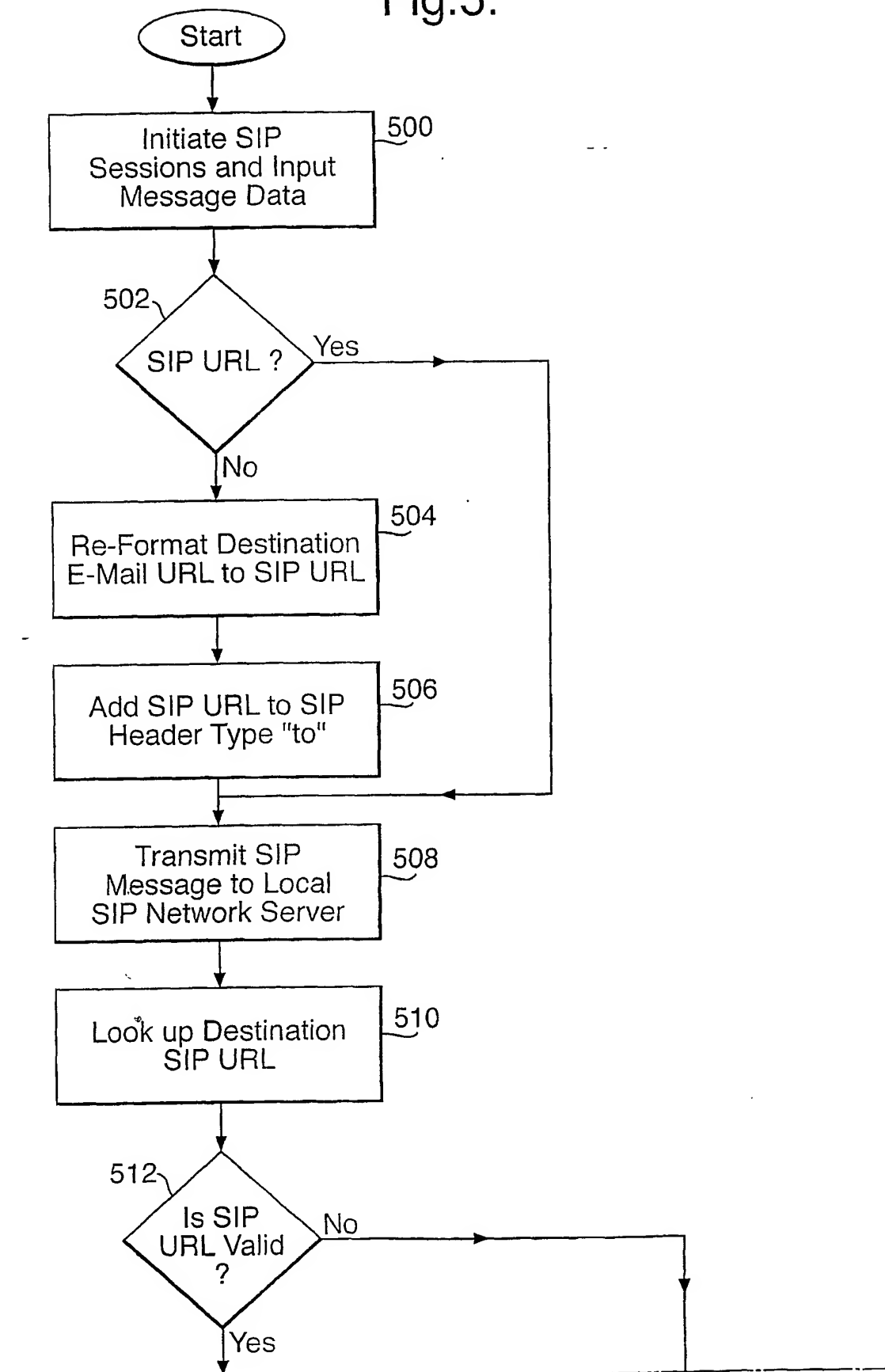
202

Fig.4.



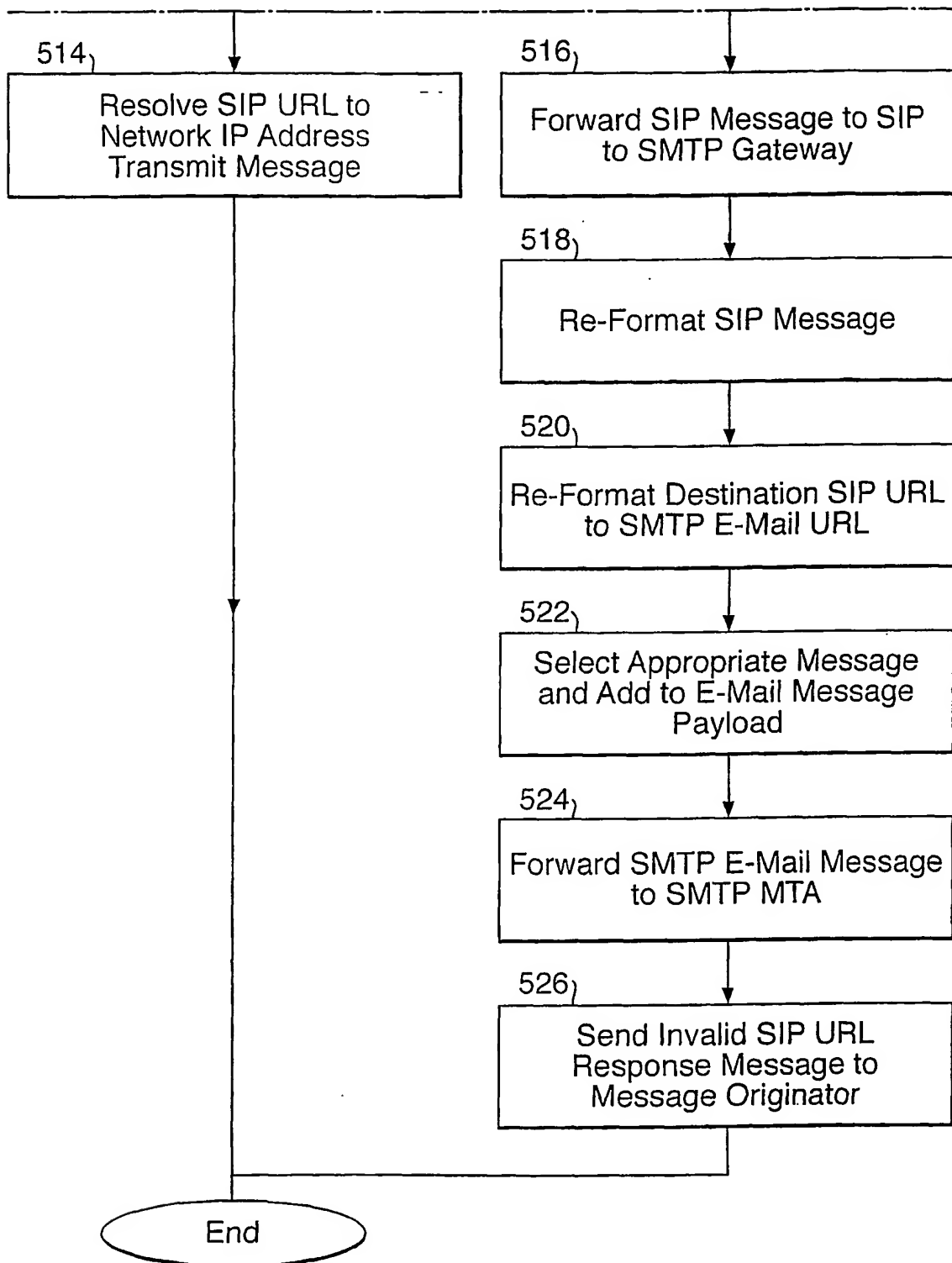
5/6

Fig.5.



6/6

Fig.5 (Cont).



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern Application No

PCT/GB 01/01331

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04L29/06 H04L12/58

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G06F H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC, COMPENDEX, IBM-TDB

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	TANG D ET AL: "A GATEWAY BETWEEN MHS (X.400) AND SMTP" PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMPUTER STANDARDS CONFERENCE. (COMPSTAN), US, WASHINGTON, IEEE COMP. SOC. PRESS, vol. CONF. 2, 21 March 1988 (1988-03-21), pages 7-14, XP000345678 ISBN: 0-8186-0791-2 page 10, right-hand column, paragraph 5.1 -page 12, left-hand column, line 4 page 12, right-hand column, paragraph 6 -page 13, left-hand column, line 37 ---	1-4
A	EP 0 462 725 A (IBM) 27 December 1991 (1991-12-27) page 6, line 58 -page 7, line 56; claims 1,2 --- -/-	1-4

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 August 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

06/09/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Karavassilis, N

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern al Application No

PCT/GB 01/01331

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>SCHULZRINNE H ET AL: "INTERNET TELEPHONY: ARCHITECTURE AND PROTOCOLS - AN IETF PERSPECTIVE" COMPUTER NETWORKS AND ISDN SYSTEMS,NL,NORTH HOLLAND PUBLISHING. AMSTERDAM, vol. 31, no. 3, 11 February 1999 (1999-02-11), pages 237-255, XP000700321 ISSN: 0169-7552 page 246, paragraph 5.1 -page 249, right-hand column, line 6 page 251, right-hand column, line 17 -page 253, left-hand column, line 27 -----</p>	1-4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Internat'l Application No

PCT/GB 01/01331

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0462725 A	27-12-1991	US 5278955 A	11-01-1994
		DE 69127514 D	09-10-1997
		DE 69127514 T	26-02-1998
		JP 2102112 C	22-10-1996
		JP 5083263 A	02-04-1993
		JP 7112196 B	29-11-1995
